

massing of birds in the south the whole theory would totter. In this connection it is urged that all observers make an unusual effort to make records of abundance during the remaining wintry months as well as during the period of migration, with a view to comparing the numbers of individuals with those which form an average for your vicinity in normal years. The opportunity for learning something more definite about the variations of abundance in birds and its relation to associated phenomena is an unusual one. The editor would be glad to correlate notes which may be sent to him for publication in the June Bulletin.

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## THE BIRDS OF OHIO: CORRECTION AND NOTE.

LYNDS JONES.

In his *Birds of North and Middle America*, Prof. Robert Ridgway leaves open the question of the forms of two birds in the Lower Lakes region. He had not seen specimens from the region. One of these is the Long-billed Marsh Wren and the other Traill's Flycatcher. These were entered in my *Catalogue of the Birds of Ohio* as *Telmatodytes palustris* and *Empidonax traillii* respectively, with the note that *E. t. alnorum* might be looked for as a migrant across the state. Numbers of specimens of each of these forms have since been collected in various parts of the state, and it is now possible to speak with certainty concerning the forms represented in Ohio. Specimens of the flycatcher have been compared with typical *E. traillii* from the western states, and have also been submitted to Messrs. Brewster and Oberholser for comparison with larger series of skins. The unanimous conclusion is that Ohio specimens are *E. t. alnorum*, Alder Flycatcher, and that no *E. traillii* occur in the state. Likewise, the wrens have been carefully compared with typical *T. palustris* and prove to be typical and not the Prairie form, *T. p. iliacus*.